



Article

The Use of Particles in the Works of B.Genjemuratov

Alimbayeva Aseliya Kaiirjan qizi*¹

1. Karakalpak State University

*Correspondance: kaiirjanovna@gmail.com

Abstract: This article examines the use of particles in the poetic works of B.Genjemuratov, with particular emphasis on their semantic and stylistic characteristics. The study analyzes the functions of particles in the poet's language and investigates the additional meanings they convey in poetic discourse. Particular attention is paid to the semantic, grammatical, and stylistic features of interrogative, intensifying, restrictive, comparative, and demonstrative particles. The analysis demonstrates that particles play a significant role in enriching the expressive potential of the poetic text by conveying modal, emotional, and grammatical meanings. The findings reveal that the skillful use of particles constitutes one of the distinctive linguistic features of B.Genjemuratov's poetic style.

Keywords: Karakalpak Language, Particles, Morphology, Semantics, Stylistics, Poetic Language

1. Introduction

Particles, as a lexical-grammatical category, constitute highly complex linguistic units in both semantic and functional terms. Their semantic interpretation is complicated by their polysemy, the absence of clearly defined boundaries, and the fact that their meanings are often determined by the linguistic context or communicative situation [1]. On the one hand, particles play an important role in the formation and expression of certain grammatical categories of the language; on the other hand, they serve as indispensable elements for conveying modal meanings [2]. Depending on the lexical meaning of the word to which a particle is attached, the same particle may express different semantic nuances [3]. Such semantic diversity makes the classification of particles particularly challenging.

Therefore, any classification of particles should primarily take into account the additional meanings they contribute to words, their modal and emotive-expressive functions, their polysemous nature, their grammatical functions, as well as their relationship with other parts of speech. Only by considering all of these aspects is it possible to provide a comprehensive description of particles. Consequently, the lexical-semantic and grammatical study of particles is of considerable linguistic importance [4].

2. Materials and Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive and contextual approach to examine the semantic, grammatical, and stylistic functions of particles in the poetic works of B. Genjemuratov. The primary research material consists of selected poetic examples in which particles perform interrogative, intensifying, comparative, demonstrative, and restrictive functions. The analysis is based on examples drawn from the poet's published works, including Abırji, Saylandı shıǵarmalar, Áptapıń ómiri, and Saratan.

Citation: Kaiirjan qizi, A. A. The Use of Particles in the Works of B.Genjemuratov. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research 2026, 7(8), 34-38.

Received: 15th Jun 2026

Revised: 30th Jun 2026

Accepted: 18th Jul 2026

Published: 09th Aug 2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

The selected examples were analyzed according to their grammatical position, semantic contribution, contextual function, and stylistic effect. Particular attention was given to particles such as -ba/-be/-pa/-pe, -da/-de/-ta/-te, -dá, -aq, hám, -misli, -áne, mine, -tek, -gana, and -tek gana. Their functions were determined by examining how they modify or reinforce the meaning of the words and sentences in which they occur.

A contextual and functional analysis was applied to determine how particles contribute to modality, emphasis, emotional expression, comparison, demonstration, and restriction. The findings were then organized according to the principal semantic and functional categories identified in the poetic material.

To date, particles have been treated differently in grammatical descriptions of the Turkic languages. Some scholars regard particles as an independent word class, whereas others argue that they have evolved from the class of auxiliary words into affixal elements. Still others classify them within other subclasses of auxiliary words, particularly modal words. N.E.Petrov, who investigated particles as a separate category distinct from other classes of auxiliary words, states in his monograph on particles in the Yakut language:

“The existence of divergent views on the classification of particles is attributable to the absence of a well-developed theoretical framework, the fact that auxiliary words have been classified according to different criteria (their semantics, functions or usage, structure, or origin), and the inherently complex and multifaceted nature of this word class, which, unlike other morphological categories, has not yet been subjected to comprehensive investigation”.

Particles constitute a multifaceted and complex grammatical category. Their grammatical meaning is generally more prominent than their lexical meaning. Rather than expressing independent lexical meaning, particles primarily serve to convey additional semantic nuances and to reinforce the meaning of an utterance. Therefore, in the interpretation of verbs, the semantic properties of accompanying particles assume a central role. The lyric poetry of B.Genjemuratov also demonstrates a distinctive use of auxiliary word classes, particularly particles. In the language of the poet's works, particles are employed to express a wide range of additional meanings, including modal, emotive, and abstract grammatical meanings, both at the level of individual words and word combinations.

The particles -ma/-me, -ba/-be, and -pa/-pe are among the most frequently used particles in the Karakalpak language. They occur in combination with both nouns and verbs, and are particularly common with predicates: Bul ońım ba, ya túsım be (Is this reality, or is it a dream?), Sonshelli jawızsań ba, ayralıq? (Have you become so cruel, O separation?), Toymadıń ba yalganshınıń oyınına?! (Have you not yet grown weary of the deceiver's game?!). In these examples, the author employs the interrogative particle -ba to reinforce the intended meaning and to construct rhetorical questions. For instance, in the last example, by asking “Have you not yet grown weary of the deceiver's game?!”, addresses Qorotov through a rhetorical question, thereby expressing his inner emotions. Similar examples can also be found in the following lines: Kók gúmbez sınajaq pa?! ... Astawǵırilla! (Will the blue dome collapse?! ... Astaghfirullah!), Jer qushtı ma yáki aspan juttı ma?! (Did the earth embrace it, or did the sky swallow it?!), and Dúnyaǵa men qarızdarman ba! (Am I indebted to the world?!). As demonstrated by these examples, the author skillfully employs interrogative particles to convey his reflections on the world and the past, thereby enhancing the expressive and emotional impact of his poetic discourse.

The particles -da/-de and -ta/-te function as intensifying particles, serving to reinforce the meaning of either an individual word or the entire sentence while simultaneously contributing additional semantic nuances. When attached to a word, they emphasize its meaning in relation to the other lexical items in the sentence. This function is illustrated in the following examples: Aspanıw – záminge de Bizler kerekpiz! (We are needed by both heaven and earth!), Jańa jılım!... Sennen tilek... – meni de aya... (My New Year!... I have one wish from you... have mercy on me as well...), Seni de qıynaydı ma dártler

usunday (Do such sorrows torment you as well?), bas aylansa – kewil de tentek (When the head spins, the heart, too, becomes restless.), and Isenemen aldasañ da sózleriñe (I believe your words, even if you deceive me.).

In the first example, the poet depicts a natural scene to express the lyrical persona's inner emotions and suffering in a highly emotive and expressive manner. The second example is taken from the poem Yuragimda g'alati sanchiq (A Strange Pain in My Heart), in which the poet seeks to convey his innermost thoughts and emotional attachment to Mother Earth. When these particles are attached to the predicate at the end of a sentence, they intensify the meaning of the entire utterance, as illustrated by the following example: Bir kókbet eken ózi, dúkanslı da! (Even the shopkeeper turned out to be quite headstrong!).

When the particles -da/-de occur with coordinated constituents, they reinforce the meaning of each constituent individually, thereby placing equal emphasis on all coordinated elements. This function is illustrated in the following examples: toyda da, azada da máñgi sherikpiz (We are eternal companions both in times of celebration and in times of mourning.), Qádirin bilmey dúzdiñ, úydiñ de (Without appreciating the value of either life in a foreign land or one's own home.), Gúllerdi – ballardı da, shallardı da... (The flowers, the children, and even the elderly...), and Dosqa da, jawğa da suw berer Saylar (The streams provide water to both friend and foe.).

According to E.Dáwenov, when the particle -da/-de is attached to an adverbial clause of time, it considerably intensifies the meaning conveyed by that subordinate clause. This function is exemplified in the following line: Erteñ de kelip jetti (The next morning as well).

In some studies, the particles -ta/-te are regarded as synonymous variants of the particles -da/-de. However, more recent studies recognize only the particles -da/-de. No semantic difference has been identified between these forms. According to A.Dáwletov, the only distinction between them is phonetic in nature. This is illustrated by the following examples: Biz ekewimiz qaldıq ta qoydıq (Only the two of us were left behind.), and Aqlğa tentekshilik te etedi (Even wisdom is touched by foolishness.).

The particles -dá, -aq, and hám also function as intensifying particles. Their use enhances the expressiveness of the utterance and reinforces the intended meaning. This function is illustrated in the following examples: Únsiz pútinligiñ bárinen yaman – dá (Your silent wholeness is worse than anything else.), Bir jalt etip janbay-aq, ruwxıy sónerge megzer (Without even flaring up for a moment, it seems destined to fade away spiritually.), El-jurtı súygen jigıt sendey-aq bolar... (A young man loved by his people would be just like you...), biz hám aytpağan (We, too, have not said it.), hám nápsi hám shıdam qursawındamız (We are surrounded by both desire and endurance.), Shıray, húsni hám ğayıp boldı... (Even beauty and grace have vanished.), and quyashtıñ nurında hám ada boldı (It also disappeared in the light of the sun.). The use of these intensifying particles demonstrates the author's attempt to convey his ideas with greater depth and expressive force. For example, in the first instance, the poet employs the particle -dá to emphasize that silence and soundlessness are more distressing than anything else. In the following example, the intensifying particle -aq is used to praise the poet's companion, Rustambek, thereby reinforcing the intended meaning. Furthermore, the particles -da/-de and -ta/-te are synonymous with the particle hám. As the last examples demonstrate, however, the particle hám produces a stronger emphatic effect than -da/-de when used in a sentence. In addition to these, the following types of particles can also be identified in the language of the poet's works:

The particle -misli functions as a comparative particle: biz bul úlkeniñ misli qahanlarımız (We are, as it were, the heroes of this great land.).

The particles -áne and mine function as demonstrative particles: mine, házir páske qarap tañlay qağar janlanıp (Look, now it comes to life as it gazes downward.).

The particles *-tek*, *-gana*, and *-tek gana* function as restrictive particles. When attached to the words with which they are associated, they serve to single out and delimit their referents, thereby emphasizing exclusiveness or limitation. This function is illustrated in the following examples: *sorlağan mañlayı shor gana ekenseñ* (You are nothing but a person with an unfortunate fate.), *Shañqıldağan jögi dawısıñnan tek te* (Only from your shrill, cunning voice.), *bul minez tek gana sağan jarasar* (Such a character suits only you.), *Qáhárli ayazın sıylağansañ tek* (You have bestowed upon me nothing but your bitter frost, *tek qasqırđıñ dártı menen ulıydı* (It howls only with the sorrow of the wolf.), and *Men mañgıge tek seni kúttim* (I have waited for only you forever).

3. Results

The analysis of B. Genjemuratov's poetic works reveals that particles perform a wide range of semantic, grammatical, and stylistic functions. The examined examples demonstrate five major functional categories: interrogative, intensifying, comparative, demonstrative, and restrictive particles [5].

Interrogative particles, particularly *-bal/-be/-pa/-pe*, are frequently used to construct both direct and rhetorical questions. Their use not only marks interrogative structures but also conveys emotional tension, doubt, reflection, and inner questioning [6]. Intensifying particles such as *-dal/-de*, *-tal/-te*, *-dá*, *-aq*, and *hám* strengthen the semantic content of individual words or entire utterances and contribute significantly to the emotional expressiveness of the poetic text [7].

The analysis also identifies comparative, demonstrative, and restrictive functions. The particle *-misli* introduces comparison, while *-áne* and *mine* perform demonstrative functions. The particles *-tek*, *-gana*, and *-tek gana* express restriction and exclusiveness by emphasizing a particular person, object, or characteristic [8].

The results indicate that particles in Genjemuratov's poetry cannot be interpreted independently of their linguistic context. Their semantic contribution depends on their relationship with surrounding lexical and grammatical elements [9]. Consequently, particles function not merely as auxiliary grammatical elements but also as important stylistic devices that contribute to the emotional, modal, and expressive dimensions of the poet's language [10].

4. Discussion

The findings demonstrate that the use of particles is an important component of B. Genjemuratov's individual poetic style. Although particles are traditionally regarded as auxiliary grammatical elements, their function in poetic discourse extends beyond the expression of grammatical meaning [11]. In the analyzed examples, particles contribute to emphasis, modality, emotional expression, comparison, and restriction, thereby strengthening the communicative and artistic potential of poetic language [12].

The frequent use of interrogative particles is particularly significant. In Genjemuratov's poetry, interrogative constructions often function as rhetorical devices rather than simple requests for information [13]. They enable the lyrical speaker to express doubt, emotional tension, reflection, and internal dialogue. Similarly, intensifying particles reinforce particular lexical elements and help the poet draw the reader's attention to emotionally significant aspects of the utterance [14].

The analysis further indicates that contextual interpretation is essential for understanding the semantic function of particles. The same particle may acquire different nuances depending on the lexical item with which it occurs and its position within the sentence [15]. This supports the view that the semantic classification of particles should consider not only their formal characteristics but also their contextual, grammatical, and stylistic functions.

The restrictive particles identified in the study are also important for the poet's expressive technique. By limiting or singling out particular elements, they allow the poet

to create semantic focus and strengthen the emotional impact of individual poetic statements. Thus, the findings demonstrate that particles constitute an integral part of the expressive system of Genjemuratov's poetic language.

5. Conclusion

This study has demonstrated that particles constitute an important semantic, grammatical, and stylistic component of B. Genjemuratov's poetic language. The analysis identified five principal functional categories of particles: interrogative, intensifying, comparative, demonstrative, and restrictive. Each category contributes to the organization and interpretation of poetic discourse in a distinct way. The findings show that particles perform functions that extend beyond their grammatical role. They contribute to the expression of modality, emotional states, emphasis, comparison, restriction, and semantic focus. In particular, interrogative particles are frequently used to express rhetorical questioning and inner reflection, while intensifying particles strengthen the emotional and expressive force of poetic statements. Restrictive particles, in turn, allow the poet to emphasize particular elements and create semantic contrast. The study therefore confirms that the interpretation of Karakalpak particles requires consideration of their contextual and functional characteristics. Their role in Genjemuratov's poetry demonstrates how auxiliary grammatical elements can become significant stylistic resources in literary discourse. Further research may examine the use of particles in a larger corpus of contemporary Karakalpak poetry and compare their functions across different authors and literary genres.

REFERENCES

- [1] E. Dáwenov, *Auxiliary Words in the Karakalpak Language*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Bilim, 1994.
- [2] A. Bekbergenov, "On the classification of particles in the Karakalpak language," *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan*, no. 2, 1992.
- [3] *Modern Karakalpak Language: Morphology*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1981.
- [4] *Modern Grammar of the Karakalpak Language: Word Formation and Morphology*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1994.
- [5] A. Dáwletov, *Modern Karakalpak Language: Phonetics*. Nukus, Uzbekistan, 1994.
- [6] N. E. Petrov, *Particles in the Yakut Language*. Yakutsk, Russia, 1978.
- [7] B. Genjemuratov, *Abirji*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Bilim, 2024.
- [8] B. Genjemuratov, *Selected Works*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Qaraqalpaqstan, 2012.
- [9] B. Genjemuratov, *The Life of the Sun*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Bilim, 1987.
- [10] B. Genjemuratov, *Saratan*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1990.
- [11] S. K. Nzanova, "Semantical and stylistical peculiarities of particles in Karakalpak language," *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, vol. 9, no. 6, Jun. 2023, doi: 10.36713/epra13488.
- [12] S. Wurm, "The Karakalpak language," *Anthropos*, vol. 46, pp. 487–610, 1951.
- [13] K. H. Menges, *Qaraqalpaq Grammar: Part One—Phonology*. New York, NY, USA: Columbia University Press, 1947, doi: 10.7312/meng92488.
- [14] B. Qutlymuratov, *The Karakalpak Language: Grammar, Orthography, and Language Development*. Nukus, Uzbekistan: Qaraqalpaqstan, 1990.
- [15] A. Jawgasharova, "Grammatical features of function words in Karakalpak and English languages," *Journal of Foreign Languages and Linguistics*, vol. 4, no. 1, 2025.